Thronged Streets.

MOTLEY APPEARANCE OF THE BEGGARS

The Joss Houses and the Curious Methods of Worship.

Written Exclusively for The Evening Star.



D LUE POINT OYSters are very good things, but as every traveler in China knows, the Ning-po oysters are even better. That is to say, if you stay out there long enough your faculty for comparison gets weakened and you grow overfond of Chinese oysters; you even prefer Manilla eigars to

Havanas; you thing snails are better than terrapin, and you end by seeing beauty in a pair of almond eyes-perhaps even liking them more than the gazelle-like orbs that you have left behind. Perhaps it was in this spirit that I arrived in Ning-po on a man-of-war and felt inclined to take a fancy to the place as soon as we had dropped anchor close to a parapet which | Pagodas are erected in China to comm bloom. But a closer inspection of this much that was disgusting as that was in China. attractive.

As we were told that our stay there would be limited to twenty-four hours, I of the hospitable waves," the latter word referring to the ripples of the placid Takia river, on the south bank of which where the Takia empties into the Tong-hai or Eastern sea. Ning-po is about ninety miles south of Shanghal, in latitude 29 de-



Pagoda of Ning-Po.

grees 51 minutes north, and when it was opened to the outside world in 1842 it expected to compete with that city for foreign trade. But it has grown into a sleepy old place compared with Shanghal, which one of the liveliest cities in all China. The latter has a large section which is full of foreign buildings and foreign carriages and foreign people, but Ning-po, except for handful of English merchants and foreign missionaries, is wholly Chinese. In ten minutes from leaving its wharves you are as thoroughly in the atmosphere of immemorial China as if all steamships. steam whistles, white men and the Yorkshire dialect had never disturbed the air for a thousand miles around. It is so early Chinese that there is scarcely a jinrikisha (that famous two-wheeled vehicle drawn by a human trotter, found all over China and Japan) to be seen in the place, and I had to hire in its stead a so-called wheelbar-row. This primitive vehicle, which is used throughout China in the interior, consists of one large wheel with a framework over its upper half and a narrow shelf on either side on a level with its axle, and two long handles projecting out behind. A cioth is thrown over the seat and the rider sits sidewise, with his back against the framework and his feet dangling in the air. If there be but one rider the pusher of the wheelbarrow must slaat it and push it along with a constant regard for the equilibrium of his cargo, which one would hink would be rather wearing on his nerves. It certainly is on the cargo's, and I quickly relieved myself of anxlety by making the guide I had engaged get up on

the other side and balance the shaky The streets were narrow, close, dark, dirty and slippery. Fetid odors of fish and greasy food filled the air, and mingled with these was the indescribable Chinese odor clings to everything Chinese, and which is more pungent than sandal wood and not so fragrant. Crowds poured up and down the narrow streets. Sometimes the roofs of opposite houses spread within three feet of each other, and one felt in



A Chinese Woman in Her Best Clothes the street below as if one were within doors. Black and red banners, with Chi-nese characters, streamed down from second stories, being used as signs for the shops. In the sickly daylight that reached the street the yellow, thin people were ceaselessly hurrying to and fro, striving and shouting, all intent on work, for the Chinese are a race of tollers. They were all clad in pajama-like costumes, most of which were of a dirty blue or brown. Lit-tle children, stuffed out to twice their natural girth by means of layers of padded coats, were playing in the streets in scores, and would run within doors at the ap-proach of the foreigner. Every woman

Beggars-the raggedest I ever beholdhung about shop doors, and beat a dish with a piece of wood to attract attention and get some rice. Never have I seen such squaler as in Chinese cities. Twice my way was blocked by half-naked beggars stretched on the dirty stones of the street, rolling over and over and clapping their hands while they uttered their plaints to me in a crazy falsetto voice. I passed through a courtyard where there were heaps of them-some of them leners, toohuddled against each other on the ground too weak to move, and trying to get warm in the sun. Rage, filth, vermin, disease and

seemed to me to have an infant strapped

to her back, and to be unconscious of the

A CHINESE CITY nakedness describe the condition of these miserable souls. miserable souls.

The number of human beings in every

house, on every square foot of ground, was appalling; the very air seemed to Amid the Strange Scenes of the Thronged Streets.

Amid the Strange Scenes of the Thronged Streets. Ingenious Apparatus Used to Pro-I saw that I was within a few yards of the celebrated Tien-fung-ta or Ning-po pagoda which one sees from the river on the way up to the city. This is a dingy white tower 160 feet high with seven tiers of windows SUGGESTIONS FOR HOME MANUFACTURE and fourteen stories. Each division of the tower gets smaller towards the top, and at

each tier of windows there should have been a gallery around the coda, but these had been allowed to fall off. The whole structure appeared time-caten and dilapi-An Interesting Trick and How It is dated, and there were weeds and bushes sprouting from its walls all the way up to he top. Had it been complete it would have had, in addition to the galleries, a short roof curving upward at the junction THE NING-PO OYSTERS of each story, and on the pointed corners of these roofs there would have been belis



was fringed with jasmine bushes in full rate some event or man, or for religious purposes. The one at Ning-po is said to be bloom. But a closer inspection of this a Mohammedan mosque, built many cencity of 450,000 people revealed quite as turies ago when Islamism was introduced

I had heard so much of the joss houses of Ning-po (for it is a city celebrated for the number of its religious institutions of all kinds) that I bade my guide take me to got ashore quickly, determined to see all one of them. A joss is an idol and a joss that I could. Ning-po-foo is the proper house is a temple. I had a good chance to name of Ning-po, and it means "the city study the natives at worship, for I visited three of these temples. The most notice-able feature of the crowds that I found in these places was that nine-tenths of them were not worshiping at all, but were laughthe city is situated, fifteen miles from ing and talking and paying no attention to the Takin emptiss into the Tong-hai the other tenth at their prayers. Nor did the latter seem to mind in the least the din about them, but kept on serenely with their devotions. I learned that all these temples were kept open night and day, and that they are considered as meeting places for saunterers and idlers. In each temple that I visited there were four huge statues which represented the four kings who are said to govern the earth and to protect the worshipers of their lord, who is Buddha. The bodies of these kings were painted in many colors, and their faces were either a solid black, or blue, or red. They usually had either a serpent or a closed umbrella in their hands, and their general appearance was as hideous and grotesque as possible. They are sometimes molded out of clay and sometimes carved in wood. All the temples in China have many images and the people are idolaters. The strange, rudely-shaped monsters are gods of war, gods of mirth, gods of fire, or of anything else, and cannot be worshiped until they have been endued with the spirit of the god they represent. This is managed by the invocations of priests to that effect, and after these ceremonies the piece of wood is no longer a piece of wood to a Chinaman. The biggest, dercest and altogether most chief between the hands, making it smalloutlandish-looking deity I saw that day in Ning-po was a god of war who had the er and smaller till at last it vanishes en-Ning-po was a god of war who had the name of Kwanti, whose face and beard were black, and whose eyes were terrible and rolling. He was ten feet high, with horrs on his crown and a big sword in his horns on his crown and a big sword in his hand, and his right foot was crushing a human being. I could readily imagine a child being very much affected by him, and a Chinaman is a child in mental matters. In each of these temples there was a large statue of Buddha, separated from the other gods by a screen. The countenance and the attitude of this great lord of men are always noticeable, even in the rude statues of the Chinese, for their expression of benignity, wisdom and tranquility. was impressive to see the noisy, bustling crowd about his feet, and above it the fold-

> loving god. The Chinese method of worship was in teresting. A man would enter a temple, pay no attention to the crowd of idlers, go up to a god and beat a drum or a tom-tem, or sometimes ring a bell to attract the god's attention to him. He would then



take from his pocket a lot of bogus money -that is, paper imitations of gold or silver coin-and he would burn these up, his in-tention being to propitiate the god with money, and the best way to get it to him being through the agency of fire. The petitioner would then knock his forehead on the ground and invoke the god's help, after which he would go away, speaking to no one in the crowd. I saw one man who seemed to have difficulty in arousing the attention of an idol to his troubles, for he beat a tom-tom with deafening effect for ten minutes without stopping. Then he proceeded to state his feelings in a loud and beseeching voice, and after a few minutes got up off the ground and walked away with a naive expression in his face

The curious feature of all the worshiping that I saw was the perfunctory manner in which it was performed, and the strange emotionless expression which would accompany the most zealous of actions. The worshipers went through their religious fervors like machines, or as if they might laugh at themselves in their big sleeves if it were suggested to them. The duty of prayer did not seem to be more fully recognized by them than was the necessity of getting through with prayers quickly. To accomplish the latter purpose I saw in one of the temples a wooden box with invoeations to Buddha carved on it, and I was told that a priest merely had to turn it to the light in order to consider himself as having repeated the words thus exposed. In fact, the impression derived from my visits to the joss houses of Ning-po was more pictism than religion. I was glad to hurry back aboard ship and devote my attention to something with less of a hollow mockery about it-a plate of excellent

The "New Woman." She does not "languish in her bower," Or squander all the golden day In fashioning a gaudy flower

Upon a worsted spray; Nor is she quite content to wait Behind her "rose-wreathed lattice pane, Until beside her father's gate The gallant Prince draws rein." The brave "New Woman" scorns to sigh

And count it "such a grievous this That year on year should hurry by And no gay suitor bring: And no gay sollor bring;
In labor's ranks she takes her place.
With skillful hand and cultured mind;
Not always foremost in the race,
But never far behind.

And not less lightly fall her feet Because they trend the busy ways; She is no whit less fair and sweet Than maids of olden days,
Who, gowned in samile or brocade,
Looked charming in their dainty guise, But dwell like violets in the shade,

With shy, half-opened eyes.

Of life she takes a clearer view.

And through the press serencly moves,
Unfettered, free; with judgment true, Avoiding narrow grooves.

She reasons, and she understands;
And sometimes 'tis her joy and crows
To lift with strong yet tender hands,
The hurdens men lay down.

—E. MATHESON in Chambers' Journal. AIDS TO MAGICIANS

duce Surprising Effects.

Performed.

At this point return to the table and call attention to a box of bran and a glass gob-let. After filling the goblet several times with the bran and emptying it into the box, finally fill it, stand it on a side table and cover it with a cone made of paper, which

EXPERT SHOT

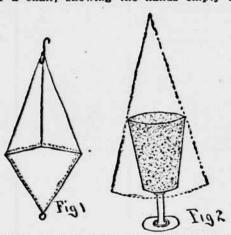
all the rings into the glass, and the force of the explosion will blow all the bran out of the glass into the plate under the handkerchief. Just watch me and see how easy

Written for The Evening Star. Some of the Ma-gleian's tricks in which he employs apparatus necessitate also a complete mastery of sleights, while in others the apparatus does away with the need of great skill in manip-

ulation. The begin-

ner should not be misled by this, however, into thinking that the possession of the needed paraphernalia is equivalent to doing the trick gracefully. For these same tools, to call them so, are just so many objects to be handled and kept track of, and, with a member of the awkward squad, just so many more obstacles to a smooth performance. It is extremely desirable for the new hand to become accustomed to working with apparatus, and an excellent trick for his practice is called "The Dissolving Handkerchief and

Cards." It employs considerable apparatus, which plays the chief part, but it is easily made, and when well handled the trick is very effective. In doing it, first show a pack of ordinary playing cards and a pasteboard case just large enough to hold them. After having the cards and case examined, return to the table, lay them down, pull up the sleeves and show both hands emp-ty. Then place the cards in the case, put on the cover and stand it on a side table telling the audience not to lose sight of it for an instant. Next borrow a lady's handkerchief and throw it over the back of a chair, showing the hands empty as



before. Pick up the handkerchief and say you are about to pass it into the box where the cards are. At the same time get pos-

Then say: to show you how this trick is done, and in order to make it plainer to you I will do it backward, first putting the handkerchief putting the pack of cards into another case. which you can see is just like it. (Pass case for examination, and then put the cards into it, and place on the table in center.) Now we will induce them to change places by simply making the rubbing movement with the hands as before, and you see in this case, where a moment ed hands and down-cast eyes of this allago we had the pack of cards, we find the lady's handkerchief (take it out and throw on the table), and here in the other case we find the cards."

How It is Done.

Take out the cards and show them, then lay them down and cross quickly to center table. There pick up the handkerchief with the right hand, at the same time a large plate with the left, and, holding the handkerchief over the plate, shake it slightly and a quantity of candies pours down upon the plate. Return the handkerchief, and at the same time distribute the candies among the audience.

Home-made apparatus will serve nicely for this. First make two pasteboard boxes just the size of a pack of cards. Cover their insides with black paper and paste a playing card on the front and back of each box, so that they will look, at a little distance, just like packs of cards. Each box must be left open at one end. Then make two cases into which these false packs will fit rather closely and have them deep enough to conceal the whole pack. cases must have ordinary slide-over covers and must be black inside. Have one of the false packs with a white handkerchief inside on your table concealed by some other object, and the other hanging on the back of a chair. Both the cases and an ordinary pack of cards should also be on the table.

On returning to table after having cards and case examined, lay them both down and show hands empty, being careful that the pack is put by the side of the false pushed into view and the genuine pack is concealed. Then pick up the false pack and put it in the case with the open end up. Put on the cover and place it on the side table. Borrow the handkerchief and throw it over the back of the chair where

the other false pack is concealed.

In picking up the handkerchief again take also the false pack and when rubbing the handkerchief between the hands stand with your side to the audience so that the false pack is covered by the hand, and with the fingers of the other hand push the handkerchief into the open end. Show the pack, lay it down with the opening away from the audience, cross to the side table remove the cover from the case and pull out the duplicate handkerchief, which the audience will take for the original, and them and it will appear to be empty. The rest 's obvious up to the time the original

handkerchief is reproduced. As you throw the handkerchief down on the table be sure that one corner falls over the back of the table so that when you finally pick it up you bring away with it a small cambric bag made as shown in figure 1. The bag has a double hook at the top, the larger hook being to attach it back of the table and for handling it, while the smaller one is to engage the ring shown at the point of the flap. This bag is filled with candies, the flap closed and the ring caught over the small hook which holds the contents in place when the bag is brought up concealed by the folds of the handkerchief. When ready for the candies to fall a slight turn of the wrist will free the ring, and while the audience are looking to see what has happened secretly

drop the bag on the table. A Ring Trick. No magical performance would be complete without at least one ring trick, but nearly all such require more or less expensive apparatus. But the following very effective trick is easily performed and the

apparatus is simple.

Begin by saying: "Ladies and gentlemen, you have all heard of the wonderful rifle hooting of Buffalo Bill, Captain Bogardus. Annie Oakley and others, and, on the other hand, I very much doubt if any of you have ever heard my name mentioned in that connection Yet I can show you feats with this little pistol that none of these marksmen ever dreamed of." Coming forward with the pistol in your hand, you continue: "You notice that I have a piece of paper in the muzzle of the pistol, and I require a number of finger rings to use as missiles These I must borrow from you, as I wish to prove beyond the possibility of a doubt that there is no humbug about my shoot-

Having obtained one ring from some one of the audience, you add: "Now, to show there is no deception, I will ask you to dro

it into the paper here in the muzzle of the pistol. Now, will some one loan me another? Please drop it in with the first," and so on till four or five rings are obtained. Then continue "Now, to make all safe, I will fold in the corners of the paper, and ask one of the gentlemen to hold the pistol for a few minutes while I arrange a target."

is shown to be empty. Then pass a plate for examination, gover it with a borrowed handkerchief and place on the table. Return to the gentleman who holds the pistol

"Now, I will show you a feat of marks-manship that will put all my long-haired, sombreroed rivals to the blush. I will shoot

it is. One, two, three, fire!" Then They Appear. At the report the paper will be blown a short distance from the mouth of the pistol and will be found empty. You then return to the stage, and lifting the handkerchief the plate will be filled with bran. Throw the handkerchief across your arm and lift the cone from the glass, and it will be seen that the bran has vanished. Bring the glass forward and show the rings in it. Finally, let each person pick out his ring, and return the borrowed handkerchief.

The pistol used has a bell-shaped tin tube attached to its barrel and fitted with a cap for its mouth. Prepare the pistol a cap for its mouth. Prepare the pistol by crumpling up a piece of white paper and pushing it into the tube, then put the cup in position and into that put another piece of paper of the same size, leaving the corners projecting from the muzzle, so they can be folded down over the rings. After the rings are put in fold down the paper, ram it down with your wand, and while looking for some one to hold it, "palm off" the cup and keep it concealed in the hand by holding the lapel of your coat. The box which contains the braft coat. The box which contains the bran should be about fifteen inches long, ten wide and six deep. You must also have what is called a "bran shape," which is simply a box made of tin or pasteboard, open at the bottom and closed at the top, and made just to fit loosely in the glass, with bran gummed all over it, so that when it is in the glass the latter appears to be full of bran. The top should be made to project over the edge of the glass, so that when covered with the paper cone you can raise both together. The cone is made of ordinary manilla paper, and can be open at the top if you desire, or made in the shape of the dotted lines in Fig. 2.

The shape should stand with the open end up in the box of bran. When you return to the stage drop the pistol cup in the lox, and while showing the bran get the

cone on the stage so that the audience can see that it is cmpty.

For the production of the bran in the plate use the bag shown in figure 1, filling it with bran instead of candies and using it as explained in the last trick, except that the bran is released before the handkerchief is raised entirely off the plate, so as not to given the impression that the bran comes from the handkerchief.

the bottom of the glass. When you finally lift the cone the shape will be carried with it, leaving the rings in the glass. Hold the glass up high, and while all are looking

at it drop the shape out of the cone into the box of bran, and carelessly drop the

WILD DUCKS.

They Summer in the North and Winter in the Far South. From Lippinsott's Magizine.

The breeding places of the Chesapeake lucks are in Canada, where they are being use and sale of their eggs. Thousands of these eggs are annually marketed, and by these eggs are annually marketed, and by these methods, rather than by the numbers actually shot; they have been greatly diminished. This condition of things seems to be beyond remedy, since a state cannot make a treaty **** a foreign newer; and the general government is not likely to interfere on behalf of what is practically a Maryland industry, or to provide such compensation as Canada might see fit to ask if a proposal were made to her to protect the ducks in their native habitat. the prospect is that fifty years will see the extermination of the finest wild fowl in the world, and one of the most prized

delicacies of the table. The range of the wild duck reaches alnost from the Arctic to the Antarctic circle. It lives through the summer in the ar north, in Greenland, Iceland, Lapland, Siberia and as we have shown in Canada until the time when the waters in those regions become frozen, so that it can no orger obtain its food. Then begins its flight southward, sometimes reaching as far as India and Egypt, and in this hemisphere the Isthmus of Panama.

----Aphorisms.

From the Chicago Open Court.

A word in the head is worth two in the mouth. There are two ways to avoid drowning in a sea of metaphysics-to be able to swim

or so big you touch bottom; to be either very good or very clever. Some people have excellent faculties and powerful imaginations, but not the knowledge to utilize these powers to advantage. They have a good mill, but little or no

grist. It is better to be dubious of the doubtfu than credulous of the impossible.

It is difficult, sometimes impossible, and not always desirable to love your enemies. If he hunger, feed him; if he thirst, give him drink. That is well enough. But if his enmity takes the shape of devastating the community, see to it that he is put where he can eat and drink in safety-

to the community.

Bewail his fate as much as you please who struggles with adversity, and moralize over the happy though humble home and the tender welcome and the sweet kiss at nightfall to the weary toller. I tell you more men than one would think go from the bosom of their office, where all is peace, to a cold, heartless and censorious family. If we taxed wisdom and let each one as sess himself what a big revenue the state

The prompt man has a right to be slow when there is no hurry.

Who keeps no chickens isn't worried when he sees a hawk.

Nothing pleases the average human being better than to get hold of a convinc-ing argument for disregarding a distaste-

ful morsel of moral law. Skepticism is often the cloak in which gnorance masquerades. It matters little of what material the lattice is made on which the vine climbs upward. If the vine can find the sun the He who is just does not need to study logic of law.

Why She Never Married.

From Tid-Bits. When a man tempts fate by reminding a spinster of her condition, his punishment is generally swift and sure. In a county of Ireland where the Quakers are numerous the entire body on one occasion gathered together for one of their quarterly meet-

After the exercises of the morning a public luncheon was field, at which all the Friends attended. The conversation turned to matrimony. "Fridget," said an unmannerly youthful member of the society, speaking across the crowded table to a prim, elderly maiden lady, "wilt thou tell me why thou hast never married?" "Certainly, friend William," responded the ready Bridget, in a voice audible over

"'Tis because I am not so aisy

pleased as thy wife was." Located at Last.

From the Philadelphia Press. Mr. Dumbleton, who is too economical to keep any extra collar buttons on hand, and who devotes a good share of his matin moments to hunting for these wayward es-

my collar button!" "Thank goodness!" snapped out Mrs. D., "for once in yes life you know where it PRESIDENT'S HOUSE

What It Costs to Renew the Worn Out Furniture.

SOME FAMOUS TABLE SERVICES

China, Cut Glass and Silver for the Dining Room.



workers. It was to be an elaborate and costly set, the dispatch said, but the facts about it were grounds, was besieged with questions about this latest purchase for the White House. When the first inquirer spoke to him, Col.

Wilson was a bit puzzled; but in a minute the situation was plain to him. "Oh, yes," he said, "we have ordered some silver. I remember it now. I ordered a gravy boat for the President's table a week or two ago to match one which the President now has. All? Oh, yes. That is all. Call again. Glad to give you informent after a snow storm when the appro-priation has been exhausted.

to the stage drop the pistol cup in the box, and while showing the bran get the rings out of the paper and drop them into the "bran shape." The last time, instead of filling the glass with bran, slip the shape into it, and when you turn it right purchased or was to be purchased for the White House, and it had its origin in the fact that Col. Wilson, out of the "settlings" of the appropriation for the year, had purchased two dozen spoons for the President's table.

dent's table.

All purchases for the furnishing of the White House are made from an appropriation made by Congress for the maintenance of the President's establishment, and they are a matter of record. The money is expended by Col. Wilson, as disbursing officer, subject, of course, to the approval of the President or his representative. Last year's appropriation for resentative. Last year's appropriation for this purpose was a lump sum of \$25,000 "for care, repair and furnishing Executive Mansion, to be expended by contract or otherwise, as the President may determine." In addition to this sum, there was an appropriation of \$3,000 for fuel, \$5,000 for the care and necessary repairs to the green houses and \$5,000 for lighting the mansion. Of course, very little "re-furnishing" can be done with \$25,000 in the President's house. The sum is so inadequate for any such purpose that Condestroyed in vast numbers by the cutting gress has made from time to time large away of the forests which shelter the lakes appropriations for the refurnishing of and pools where they harbor, and by the parts of the mansion and for redecorat-

> Spent in Various Years. During the Arthur administration there were two special appropriations by Congress for refurnishing the mansion-one of \$50,000 and one of \$40,000. In the first administration of Mr. Clevtland the appropriations aggregated \$78,000. Mrs. Harrison had one appropriation of \$16,000, one of \$25,000, one of \$35,000 and one of \$20,000. With this money the mansion was pretty

> well renovated. Mrs. Cleveland has had an appropriation of \$25,000, with which she has made many improvements. But she has not been able to add to the President's table service. The last additions to that were made by Mrs. Harrison a few years ago, when she purchased a set of 406 pieces of cut glass (of American make) for use in the state dining room, and twenty-four dozen plates and five dozen coffee cups of a special design for use on the President's table. The glass cost common use at state dinners, however, is still the famous set which was purchased

> by Mrs. Hayes twenty years ago. At the time Mrs. Hayes came into the Executive Mansion there was no adequate table service. The original White House china had been ordered by the Washing-tons from England, but it had disappeared long before, and only an occasional piece in the possession of a collector remains to show what it was. After the time of Washington the tableware was purchased is it was actually needed, and no attention was paid to uniformity of design, so that when Mrs. Hayes took possession of the President's household there was simply "a supply of dishes" for table use. Mrs. Hayes was a practical housekeeper, and she determined to have her table better equipped. So she got an appropriation from Congress, called in artists and manufacturers, and spent three years perfect-ing what was undoubtedly the finest set in this country, though she would have

> preferred American ware Mrs. Harrison had the same experience. She had to send to France for the plates and cups which were bought a few years ago. But Mrs. Harrison made every concession to the American feeling when she had the chief rooms of the White House redecorated. All of the silk with which the walls of the blue room are decorated was made in America, and, so far as sible, Mrs. Harrison bought all of other furnishings in this country. In do-ing this she carried out the spirit of the law passed by Congress for the guidance propriation made by Congress for the readministration was to be expended for furniture "of American manufacture, as may be practical and expedient."

Where Red Tape Comes In. There has been about \$700,000 expended for the refurnishing of the White House in a hundred years, but, except as souvenirs of the President's household, the auction for more than \$50,000. And it is European troops than the men. doubtful if they would command an added price as souvenirs, for there is an auction each year of White House furniture and fittings, which attracts as little attention as the auction of cast-off furnishings from any other Washington household. The treasury benefits \$500 or \$600 every year by this auction.

The money which comes from the sale of old furniture from the White House was used once in the purchase of new furniture. Now it is turned into the treasury. Col. Wilson cannot even exchange an old boiler for a new one by paying a bonus. He must advertise the sale of the old boiler and turn the money received for it into the treasury. Then, from the appropriation made by Congress, he must pay for the new boiler. Under a recent decision of the controller of the treasury he cannot even pay the cost of advertising the old boller out of the money received from the sale. The auction is actually an expense to the White House instead of a scurce of revenue, though it brings a reverue and is of no expense to the treasury This is one of the little things which aggravate a man who runs against the red tape of official life.

Col. Wilson is the disbursing officer for the White House, and he purchases all the furniture and tableware of the President. But he is not the custodian of it. Few people know that the steward of the White House can spell his title with a capital S. sentials of male attire, startled his wife the other morning by a more than usual overflow of emphatic language.

"What's the matter now?" she exclaimed.

"Matter enough!" he returned, with a series of paralytic gasps: "I've swallowed series of gasps: "I've swallowed series His office is created by statute, and he is Wilson for each new piece of furniture or tableware delivered to him. When he goes out of office he will have to account for all of this property; and he has given a write for pamphlet.

FOR THE HEART.

CARDINE EXTRACT OF THE OX.

A prominent medical practitioner recently said that during the last fifteen years he has noted no less than seventy-three cases of deaths of elderly persons resulting from running after street

No elderly person should ever run or exercise with unusual violence. Those doing so take their lives in their hands, since no one can tell the exact condition of the walls of the heart. WHITE HOUSE STEWARD | When past fifty years of ago the cardiac structure is liable to give way any hour by reason of unusual exertion. The trouble is that the walls of the heart become friable, and subject to rupture with age. The cartilagenous structure especially appreximates ossification, and even the land town to the purely muscular cardial fiber loses much of its elasticity as old age creeps on. Cardine, terious order for a the extract of the heart of the ox, resilver service for the tards this decay of the tissues of the human heart, and strengthens and makes elastic again the walls of this vital organ. It has never failed to strengthen a weak heart, to correct irregular action and functional derangement caused by excessive use of tebacco, dyspepsia, nervous prostration and general debility. An impoverished condition of the blood is cured, and dropsy, as well as Bright's disease of the kidneys, is alleviated by this organic extract.

CARDINE is the sterilized extract of the heart of the ox, and one of the famous

Animal Extracts

Prepared under the formula of DR. WM. A. HAMMOND.

It contains the substance, both nervous and muscular, required by the HUMAN heart for its nutrition and normal action. It exerts its influence within a few minutes after administra-

Its use strengthens the pulse and lessens its frequency in those cases in which the heart's action is feeble and frequent, causes the disappearance of intermissions and other irregularities in the strength and force of the heart beat, and materially increases the blood pressure so that it acts upon the kidneys as a diuretic. DOSE, 5 DROPS. PRICE (2 DR.), NOW ONE

DOLLAR. FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS. THE COLUMBIA CHEMICAL COMPANY,

WASHINGTON, D. Q.

bond in the sum of \$10,000 for its safe keeping.
The President cannot take any of the White House furniture or tableware with him into private life as a souvenir of his stay in the mansion. When the Harrison family wanted a White House souvenir Mrs. McKee brought to Washington the cradle in which Benjamin Harrison was rocked and kept it in the nursery all through her father's administration, so that she might think of it afterward as the White House cradle.

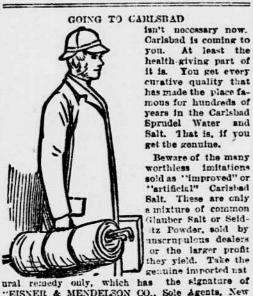
WOMEN IN AFRICA.

It is influenced by the same factor that raises woman to her high position among civilized people-the love of her children. The laws of the barbarous African tribes give much influence to the mothers in regulating heritage and succession, which gives them a more important position in the family and in the tribe. The mothers and sisters of an African chief are often his most influential advisers, even the real rulers. On the whole, however, the old maxim holds good: If the intellectual state of a tribe is very low, their women are treated badly. With the lowest of the African tribes, the Bushmen, woman is nothing but a slave and a beast of burden. During the travels of a Bushman tamily the wife has to carry everything, and if there is a scarcity of food, the woman has to suffer first. If she becomes weak and old she is abandoned to the mercy of the wild beasts. Very different is the treatment accorded to the woman of the genuine negro. All things considered, their position is the same as with us. Men and women share in the necessary work. True, if the man thinks fit to beat his wife, no one is likely to interfere. On the other hand the woman will find the laugh on her side if she succeeds in getting the better of her spouse by a judicious use of her teeth, her nails, and-her tongue, The Zulus are a patriarchal race. The father is master of the family and owner of its female part; therefore the position of the woman is much lower if her husband

never take part in his councils and may only move about on their knees before him. The principal reason for this degradation is the custom of selling women. The price varies between ten and a hundred nead of cattle for the daughters of a chief. Other of china ever sent to the United States women may be had for three or four cows. from France. Mrs. Hayes found that it if the wife does not suit the husband in would be impossible to have the set made in this country, though she would have and demands another, or else part of the price paid must be returned to if she proves to be specially valuable the extra payment. A bad wife may also be

Among the Dualla tribes, on the west coast, the women have not the slightest vestige of a right. They are sold and re-sold at the pleasure of the men. They may be given away, lent and hired out. They must do all the work in the fields, and, if they fail to bear children, they may be killed. And yet they often manage to hold their own against their masters. The natural result of their position is that the women combine against their husbands in a most alarming manner. The traveler with whom he stayed for some time. The poor fellow was at loggerheads with his women, and had to barricade his hut at night time. Twenty infuriated women in habited his place and refused to come to

terms. The importance of the women among the Dahomeyans is well known. Their female belongings there today would not sell at warriors were much more dangerous to mous extent to which decapitation was carried on among the Dahomeyans during Behanzin's reign accounts for the great predominance of women in point of numbers. A procession of the king included fifteen of his daughters, accompanied by fifty female slaves, 730 of his wives, thirty Amazons of the body guard, six companies of Amazons of seventy each, 350 slaves, and a rear guard of another sixty Amazons-but only 150 male warriors. The in-fluence of the women among these people has been felt by both the Germans and the French in their colonial troubles.



RAILROADS.

BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD.

Schedule in effect Jan. 6, 1895.

Leave Washington from station corner of New Jersey avenue and C street.

For Chicago and Northwest, Vestibuled Limited trains 11:25 a.m., 8:00 p.m.

For Cincinnati, St. Louis and Indianapolis, Vestibuled Limited 3:30 p.m. express 12:01 night.

For Pittsburg and Cleveland, express daily 11:25 a.m.

For Lexington and Staunton, 11:25 a.m.

For Lexington and Staunton, 11:25 a.m.

For Luray, Natural Bridge, Roundse, Knoxyille, Chattanooga, Memphis and New Orleans, 11:20 p.m. daily, sleeping cars through.

For Luray, 3:30 p.m. daily.

For Baltimore, week days, x4:20, 5:00, 6:35, x7:10, x7:30, 8:20 45-minetes), 8:25, x9:30 (10:00 45-minetes) a.m., x12:00, x12:05, 12:15, x2:20 (3:00 45-minetes), 3:25, x4:28, 4:31 (5:60 45-minetes), x5:05, 5:30, 5:35, x6:20, 6:30, x8:00, x1:30, x1:30 and 11:35 p.m. Sandays, x4:20, x1:30, 8:23 (6:00 45-minutes), x3:20, x3:20,

65:00 45-minutes), x5:05, 6:30, x8:00, x9:00, 10:00, x11:30, 11:35 p.m. For Americal 7:10 and 8:30 a.m., 12:15, 4:28 p.m. Sandays, 8:30 a.m., 4:31 p.m. For Frederick, 59:00, c11:25 a.m., b1:15, c4:30,

5:50 p.m.

For Hagerstown, e41:25 a.m., c5.30 p.m.

For Bord and way points, a7:05 p.m.

For Gaithersburg and way points, c6:00, c8:00

a.m., c12:50, c3:35, c4:33, a5:35, a7:05, b9:40,

a.m., c12:50, c3:35, c4:33, a5:35, a7:05, b9:40, c1:20 p.m.

For Washington Junction and way points, b9:00, c9:50 a.m., b1:15 p.m. Express trains stopping at principal stations only c4:30, c5:30 p.m.

ROYAL BLUE LINE FOR NEW YORK AND PHILADELPHIA.

All trains illuminated with Piatsch light.

For Philadelphia, New York, Boston and the Erst, week days, 4:20, 8:00 (10:00 a.m. plning Car), (12:00 Dining Car), 3:00 (5:00 Dining Car), 8:00 (11:30 p.m., Sleeping Car, open at 10 o'clock), Sundays, 4:20 (9:00 a.m. Dining Car), 3:00 (12:00 Dining Car), 8:00 (11:30 Sleeping Car, open for passengers 10:00 p.m.).

Buffet Parlor cars on all day trains.

For Atlantic City, 4:20 a.m., 10:00 a.m., 12:00 noon. Sundays, 4:20 a.m., 12:00 noon.

c Except Sunday. a Daily. b Sunday only.

z Express trains.

Baggage called for and checked from hotels and

c Except Sunday. a Dany.

X Express trains.

Baggage called for and checked from hotels and residences by Union Transfer Company on orders left at ticket offides, 610 Pennsylvania avenue n.w., New York avenue and 15th street, and at depot.

CHAS. O. SCULL, Gen. Pass. Agt.

R. B. CAMPBELL, Gen. Manager.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

PENNSYLVANIA RAHLROAD.

Station corner of 6th and B sts.

In effect 4:00 p.m., January 20, 1895.

10:30 A.M. PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED-Pullman Sleeping, Dining, Smoking and Observation Cars, Harrisburg to Chicago, Checinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis, Cleveland and Toledo. Buffet Parlor Car to Harrisburg.

10:30, A.M. PAST LINE-Pullman Buffet Parlor Car to Harrisburg. Parlor and Dining Cars, Harrisburg to Pittsburg.

3:40 P.M. CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS EXPRESS—Pullman Buffet Parlor Car to Harrisburg. Sleeping and Dining Cars, Harrisburg to St. Louis, Cincinnati, Louisville and Chicago.

7:10 P.M. WESTERN EXPRES—Pullman Sleeping Car to Chicago and Harrisburg to Cleveland. Dining Car to Chicago.

7:10 P.M. SOUTHWESTERN EXPRESS—Pullman Sleeping Car to Pittsburg.

7:50 P.M. PACIFIC EXPRESS—Pullman Sleeping Car to Pittsburg.

7:50 A.M. for Kane, Canandaigna, Rochester and Niagara Falls dally, except Sunday.

A.M. for Kane, Canandalgua, Rochester and Niagara Falls daily, except Sunday. 10:30 A.M. for Elmira and Renovo daily, except Sunday. For Williamsport daily, 3:40 p.m. 7:10 P.M. for Williamsport, Rochester, Buffalo and Magara Fails daily, except Saturday, with Sleeping Car Washington to Suspension Bridge via Buffalo.

Sleeping Car Warbington to Suspension Bridge via Buffalo.

10:49 P.M. for Erie, Canandalgua, Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls daily, Sleeping Car Washington to Elmira.

For Philadelphia, New York and the East.

4:00 P.M. "CONGRESSIONAL LIMITEO," all Parlor Cars, with Dining Car from Baltimore, for New York daily, for Philadelphia week days, Regular at 7:05 (Dining Car), 7:29, 8:09 (Dining Car), 9:00, 10:00 (Dining Car) and 11:00 (Dining Car) a.m., 12:15, 3:15, 4:20, 6:40, 10:00 and 11:35 p.m. On Sunday, 7:05 (Dining Car) a.m., 12:15, 3:15, 4:20, 6:40, 10:00 and 11:35 p.m. For Philadelphia only, Fast Express 7:50 a.m. week days, Express, 2:01 and 5:40 p.m. daily.

For Boston, without change, 7:50 a.m. week days and 3:15 p.m. daily.

For Boston, without change, 7:50 a.m. week days and 3:15 p.m. daily.

For Baltimore, 6:25, 7:05, 7:20, 7:50, 8:00, 9:00, 10:00, 10:30, 11:00 and 11:50 a.m., 12:15, 2:01, 3:15, 3:40 (4:00 Limited), 4:20, 4:36, 5:40, 6:05, 6:40, 7:20, 10:00, 10:40 and 11:35 p.m. On Sunday, 7:05, 7:20, 8:90, 9:00, 9:05, 10:30, 11:00 a.m.; 12:15, 1:15, 2:01, 3:15, 3:40 (4:00 Limited), 4:20, 4:36, 5:40, 6:05, 6:40, 7:10, 10:00, 10:40, 11:15 and 11:35 p.m. On Sunday, 7:05, 7:20, 8:90, 9:00, 9:05, 10:30, 11:00 a.m.; 12:15, 1:15, 2:01, 3:15, 3:40 (4:00 Limited), 4:20, 4:36, 5:40, 6:05, 6:40, 7:10, 10:00, 10:40 and 11:35 p.m.

For Pone's Creek Line, 7:20 a.m. and 4:36 p.m. p.m.
For Pope's Creek Line, 7:20 a.m. and 4:36 p.m.

WOMEN IN AFRICA.

Degraded Among Many Tribes, but
Possessed of Influence Among Others.
From the Women's Journal of Berlin.
Among natural people women have to suffer on account of their want of physical

Suffer on account of their want of physical

For Pope's Creek Line, 7:20 a.m. and 4:36 p.m. daily, except Sunday, Sundays, 9:00 and 11:59 a.m. and 4:20 p.m. daily, except Sunday. Sundays, 9:00 and 11:59 a.m. and 4:20 p.m. Atlantic Coast Line. "Florida Special" for Jacksonville and St. Augustine, 10:48 p.m. week days, and 3:30 p.m. daily. Richmond and Atlanta, 8:40 p.m. daily. Richmond only, 10:57 a.m. week days. suffer on account of their want of physical strength, and this is especially the case among the African tribes, where polygamy adds to the degradation of the weaker sex.

Accommodation for Quantico, 7:45 a.m. daily and 4:25 p.m. week days.

For Alexandria 4:30, 6:35 7:45, 8:40, 9:45, 10:57, 11:50 a.m., 12:59, 1:40, 3:20, 4:25, 5:00, 10:57, 11:50 a.m., 12:59, 1:40, 3:20, 4:25, 5:00, 10:10 and 11:39 p.m. On Sunday 5:37, 6:15, 8:02, 10:10 and 11:39 p.m. On Sunday 5:37, 6:15, 8:02, 10:10 and 11:39 p.m.

10:37, 11:30 a.m., 12:30, 1:40, 3:20, 4:20, 8:30, 8:30, 6:15, 8:02, 10:10 and 11:39 p.m. On Sunday at 4:30, 7:45, 9:45 a.m., 2:45, 6:15, 8:02 and 10:10 p.m.

Leave Alexandria for Washington, 6:05, 6:43, 7:05, 8:00, 9:10, 10:15, 10:28 a.m., 1:00, 2:15, 3:00, 3:23, 5:00, 5:30, 6:13, 7:00, 7:20, 9:10, 10:52 and 11:08 p.m. On Sanday at 6:43, 9:10, 10:28 a.m., 2:15, 5:30, 7:00, 7:20, 9:10 and 10:52 p.m.
Ticket offices, northeast corner of 13th street and Pennsylvania avenue, and at the station, 6th and B streets, where orders can be left for the checking of baggage to destination from hotels and residences.

General Manager, General Passenger Agent,

SOUTHERN RAILWAY

(Piedmont Air Line.)
Schedule in effect January 20, 1895.
All trains arrive and leave at Pennsylvania
Passenger Station.
8:00 A.M.—Daily—Local for Danville. Connects
at Manassas for Strasburg, daily, except Sunday,
and at Lynchburg with the Norfock and Western,
heir.

and at Lynchburg with the Norfock and Western, drily.

11:01 A.M.—Daily—The UNITED STATES FAST MAIL carries Pullman Buffet Sleepers New York and Washington to Jacksonville, uniting at Charlotte with Pullman Sleeper for Augusta; also Pullman Sleeper New York to Montgomery, with connection for New Orleans; counsets at Atlanta with Pullman Sleeper for Birmingham, Ala., Memphis, Tenn., and Kausas City.

4:45 P. M.—Daily for Charlottesville and through train for Strasburg, drily except Sunday.

10:95 P. M.—Daily For Charlottesville and through train for Strasburg, drily except Sunday.

10:95 P. M.—Daily—New York AND FLORIDA SHORT LINE LIMITED. Pullman Sleepers New York and Washington to Augusta and St. Augustine and Pullman Double Drawing Room Compartment Car New York to St. Augustine, Dining Car Salisbury to St. Augustine, first-class day coaches Washington to St. Augustine without change.

10:43 P.M.—Daily—WASHINGTON AND SOUTH-WESTERN VESTERU LED LIMITED, composed of Pullman Vestibuled Sleepers and Dining Cars. WESTERN VESTIBULED LIMITED, composed of Pullman Vestibuled Sleepers and Dining Cars, Pullman Steepers New York to Asheville and Hot Springs, N. C., via Salisbury, New York to Memphis via Birmingham and New York to New Orleans via Atlanta and Montgomery. Dining Car from Greensboto to Montgomery. Dining Car from Greensboto to Montgomery.

TRAINS ON WASHINGTON AND OHIO DIVISION leave Washington 9:10 A.M. daily, 4:32 P.M. daily, except Sunday, and 6:33 P.M. Sundays only, for Round Hill, and 6:33 P.M. daily for Herndon, Returning, arrive at Washington 8:34 A.M. and 3:00 P.M. daily from Round Hill, and 7:06 A.M. daily, except Sunday, from Herndon only.

Through trains from the South arrive at Washington 6:42 A.M., 7:42 A.M., 2:25 P.M. and 8:30 P.M. daily, Manassas Division, 10:28 A.M. daily, except Sunday, and 10:28 A.M. daily from Charlottesville, Tickets, Sleeping Car reservation and Information furnished at offices, 5:11 and 13:00 Pennsylvania avenue, and at Pennsylvania Railroad Passenger Sta-

tion. W. H. GREEN, General Manager (Eastern System). W. A. TURK, General Passenger Agent.

n19 L. S. BROWN, Gen. Agt. Pass. Dept. Schedule in effect December 2, 1894. Trains leave daily from Union Station (B. & 2), 6th and B sts.

Trains leave daily from Union Station (B. & P.), 6th and B sts.

Through the grandest scenery in America, with the handsomest and most complete solid train service west from Washington.

2:25 P.M. DAHA, "Cinchnatt and St. Louis Special"—Solid Vestibuled, newly Empped, Electric-lighted, Steam-beated Train, Pullman's finest sleeping cars Washington to Cincinnati, Indianapolis and St. Louis without change. Dining Carfrom Washington, Arrive Cincinnati, 8:00 a.m.; In disnapolis, 11:40 a.m., and Chicago, 5:30 p.m.; St Louis, 6:36 p.m.

11:10 P.M. DAHA, "The famous "F. F. V. Limited," A solid vestibuled train, with dining car and Pullman Sicepers for Cincinnati, Lexington and Louisville, without change, Observation car from Hinton, Arrives Cincinnati, 5:50 p.m.; Lexington, 3:00 p.m.; Louisville, 9:35 p.m.; Indianapolis, 11:20 p.m.; Chicago, 7:30 a.m., and St. Louis, 6:56 a.m.; connects in Union depot for all points.

10:57 A.M., EXCEPT SUNDAY.—For Old Point Comfort and Norfolk, Only rail line.

2:25 P. M. DAHA,—Express for Gordonsville, Charlottesville, Waynesboro, Staunton and principal Virginia points; daily except Sunday, for Richmond.

Pullman locations and tickets at company's of-Pullman locations and tickets at company's of-fices, 513 and 1421 Pennsylvania avenue.

M. FULLER,

d3 General Passenger Agent.

DENTISTRY. PRACTICE UP-TO-DATE DENtistry. Take, for instance, my method of extracting. It's safe for anybody-no pain-no going to sleep -no bad after effects-gums beal rapidly. Extracting this way-50 cents. Other work on same scale. DR. GRAHAM, 807 7TH ST.

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On the down grade of quality and price where cheapness ceases to be economy. Our claims of superiority rest on superlative service and not on price—but the association system enables us to adopt fees which private practitioners cannot afferd for the best grade of work.

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Extracting, 25c.; with Zono or gas, 50c.; cleaning, 75c.; fillings, 75c. up; gold crowns, \$7.50; best teeth, \$8.00.

CORPORATIONS AND OTHERS, HAVE YOUR ROOKS LOOKED AFTER IN MY ACCOUNTING BUREAU. PATRICK H. C. BRENNAN, no21-3m Expert Accountant, 1621 F st. 2.5.

U. S. Dental Association, 1a30-1f COR. TTH AND D STS. N.W. ACCOUNTANTS.